

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Etsuo Sayama

Etsuo Sayama was born in Nu`uanu on July 25, 1915 to Shosuke and Etsuyo Sayama, emigrants from Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan. After his father, a barber, died of influenza in 1922, Etsuo Sayama's mother and her three children returned to Japan.

With the 1924 Asian exclusion act about to take effect, Sayama's mother brought him back to Hawai`i in 1923. His sister, who died the following year, and younger brother remained in Japan. In 1929 Sayama's mother married Matsuki Tamura.

Except for first grade in Japan, Etsuo Sayama's formal education took place in Hawai`i at Kauluwela, Kawananakoa and Central Intermediate schools, McKinley High School, and the University of Hawai`i (UH). He attended UH on a scholarship and majored in sugar technology, graduating in 1937.

After graduation, Sayama got a job as an assistant agriculturalist at Waialua Agricultural Company. He left plantation work to enter federal civil service in 1938 as an engineers aide for the U.S. Army Air Corps Quartermaster Department at Hickam Field.

On December 7, 1941, Sayama heard a U.S. anti-aircraft shell explode when it fell on the Cherry Blossom restaurant, killing twelve people. With the start of World War II, the U.S. Engineer Department (later known as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) established the headquarters of the Honolulu Engineer District and the Hawaiian Constructors, a subcontractor, at Punahou School. Sayama worked there as a draftsman for the U.S. Engineer Department throughout the war. Most of Sayama's postwar work involved engineering jobs with the federal government, including two tours of duty in Japan.

Sayama married Yaeko Iwamoto in 1942. He has four daughters and a son. Sayama officially retired in 1973 but continued to work in Japan until 1975. He was widowed that same year. His lifelong hobby is collecting and producing covers—stamped envelopes featuring commemorative designs, or cachets, and significant cancellation dates.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Frederick P. Lowrey

Fred Lowrey, the oldest of Frederick D. and Leila Lowrey's six children, was born on November 11, 1911 in Honolulu. He grew up in Manoa and was educated at Punahou School, Phillips Academy and Harvard University.

In 1934 Lowrey started as an inventory clerk at Lewers & Cooke, where his father, and grandfather before, served as president. He left in 1936 to attend Harvard Business School. On his return to Lewers & Cooke, he served in various capacities, including personnel department manager, manager in charge of operations, manager in charge of government sales, and corporate secretary.

With the growing possibility of war, Lewers & Cooke increased its inventory, bought war-risk insurance, and set up a block-warden system. On December 7, 1941, anti-aircraft shells damaged the Lewers & Cooke headquarters, lumberyard, and warehouse. No one was hurt, but it was the beginning of major changes for Lewers & Cooke as private construction diminished and military construction boomed.

After the war, Lowrey was appointed vice president of Lewers & Cooke in 1953 and president in 1956. In 1966, when Lewers & Cooke merged with U.S. Plywood, Lowrey resigned from the U.S. Plywood subsidiary companies but stayed on as president of Lewers & Cooke, Limited, a holding company. He retired in 1968 after overseeing the merger of Lewers & Cooke, Limited with Dillingham Corporation.

Fred Lowrey married Janet Meyer in 1937. He has a son and four daughters. Over the years, Lowrey has been involved with the Outrigger Canoe Club, city planning commission, Young Men's Christian Association, Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club of Honolulu, and other community organizations.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Masao Asada

Pearl City Peninsula, the area between Pearl City Tavern on Kamehameha Highway and Ford Island, was Masao Asada's home. He was born there on July 20, 1908 to Otojiro Asada, an independent charcoal maker and farmer, and Masuno Asada, a homemaker and home laundry worker. Through an intermediary, Otojiro Asada purchased land in the names of his nisei sons.

Masao Asada attended Pearl City School up to the seventh grade. From 1923 he helped his half brother, Kazuo Sumikawa, who had a produce business. Asada would peddle fruits and vegetables at Ford Island and, later, Hickam Field, while his brother would sell at Fort Kamehameha, Fort Shafter and Fort Ruger. In 1929, they opened a small grocery store in Pearl City.

On December 7, 1941 Asada witnessed Japanese planes flying in from the Wai`anae direction. In the aftermath of the Pearl Harbor attack, the Asada family's waterfront land was bulldozed and condemned by the military who paid them less than the original purchase price. Asada and his brother lost their military base business. They were able to sell their merchandise to civilians, including defense workers, and to naval ship stewards. After the war the navy purchased the remainder of their land. Masao Asada and his brother moved to Kailua, where they opened Oneawa Market. Asada first retired in 1968 when the Oneawa Market closed, then came out of retirement in the 1970s to run a liquor store.

Masao Asada married Sumie Yamashita in 1938. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Kimiko Watanabe

Kimiko Watanabe, of Okinawan ancestry, is the sixth of Saburo and Kama Tengan's seven children. She was born in Ha`iku, Maui, on May 9, 1921.

The Tengan family moved to Lahaina, where Watanabe attended Kamehameha III School. When she was eight, they relocated to Mo`ili`ili. Anahola, Kaua`i, where her father worked in the pineapple fields, was her next home. There, Watanabe attended Ko`olau School. The family moved again to Wai`anae when she was eleven. She went to Wahiawa School, then to Leilehua High School.

After the ninth grade, Watanabe left school and worked as a presser at Abo Laundry. Then she worked as a maid before being hired again for laundry work, this time at Schofield Barracks.

In 1938 she married Kiho Uyehara, a commercial fisherman. The couple lived in a Kukui Street apartment in Honolulu, where their son was born in 1941. On December 7, a neighbor came to tell her that Pearl Harbor had been attacked. Watanabe's husband had gone out fishing on the sampan *Kiho Maru* a few days earlier. On December 8, he and two other members of the crew were killed by strafing from American planes. One other crew member, Seiki Arakaki, was injured but survived.

A young widow with a child, Watanabe found a job as a waitress in 1942. She then worked at Libby, McNeil, & Libby pineapple cannery until she married Tadao Watanabe in 1950. She moved to their home in Waialua, where she still resides. In addition to her eldest son, she has three children by her second marriage.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Harry K. Suga

Harry Katsuji Suga, born on December 19, 1925, grew up in a Nu`uanu neighborhood of florists, theaters, restaurants, mortuaries, and other commercial establishments. Suga's father, Ennosuke Suga, and mother, Yoshie Suga, were the parents of four children. Harry Suga's father emigrated from Osaka, Japan, to manage Iida Store, which sold chinaware and other imported goods.

Harry Suga was in the second grade at Royal School in 1933 when his father died. Suga and his siblings went to live at Tenrikyo Hawai`i Church while his mother did missionary work. After Royal School, Suga attended Kawananakoa Experimental School. In a vocational guidance class there, he discovered commercial art. He continued this interest as a McKinley High School student.

During World War II, he joined the *Honolulu Advertiser* as a layout artist. On the side, he made lobby display cards and banners for the Army-Navy YMCA theater. After the war, he was asked to letter in *kanji*, or ideographs, for Japanese stage show posters. In 1946 he was hired by Royal theaters. There he was apprenticed to John Lomasney, a former Warner Brothers artist.

While with Royal, Suga was hired to do part-time work with Nippon Theater. As a freelancer, Suga also produced show cards for Kokusai Theater. With the addition of Daiei and Toho to his clientele, Suga acquired a virtual monopoly on the Japanese theater poster business.

Suga joined Consolidated Amusement, Co. in 1979. Among his most memorable posters were the *Star Wars* lobby cards which Suga made for Cinerama Theatre. He left Consolidated in 1985. By then, hand-lettering was being replaced by Mainland-produced lithography. In 1986 Suga joined City Mill, a chain of hardware stores, as a sign maker. He retired in 1993.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Manuel Nobriga

Manuel Nobriga emigrated in 1907 from Madeira, Portugal, where he was born on April 7, 1898. He sailed to Hawai`i on a cargo boat with his parents, brothers and sisters. The Nobriga family settled in Waipahu's Spanish Camp, a housing area for O`ahu Sugar Company's Spanish and Portuguese laborers.

After eighth grade at Waipahu School, Nobriga went to work in the sugar mill in 1913 as an oiler and cane feeder. In 1917 he left Waipahu to work at Lahaina's Pioneer Mill Company. He next worked at Pa`ia's Maui Agricultural Company. While on Maui, he learned the machinist trade. After a couple of years working for various shops in Honolulu, he returned to Waipahu in 1921 as a machinist in the O`ahu Sugar Company machine shop.

A member of the plantation's sports committee, Nobriga was placed in charge of cycling activities. He served as president of the bicycle club, the Waipahu Pedal Pushers.

Nobriga remembers a man being strafed by airplane fire in a ballpark near his home on the day Pearl Harbor was attacked. During the war, Nobriga joined the Hawai`i Territorial Guard. As a wartime sideline to his plantation job, Nobriga cut and shaped pipe fittings for a defense contractor.

Although close to O`ahu Sugar Plantation manager Hans L'Orange, Nobriga was an early supporter of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (ILWU). He was among the signers of the first sugar contract between the sugar planters and the ILWU in 1945. Just before the labor strike of 1946, Nobriga was promoted to mill shift engineer, a management position.

Manuel Nobriga married Lucy Perreira in 1922. In 1926 when his first child was a year old, Nobriga became a naturalized U.S. citizen. At the time of his interview, he had 6 children and 107 grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Ernest L. Golden

Ernest L. Golden was born on May 21, 1923 in Athens, Georgia. His father, Belva Golden, was a truck driver and sometime bootlegger, and his mother, Viola Golden, was a laundry presser. The oldest of four children, Golden graduated from Athens High and Industrial School in 1942.

Golden accepted a civil service job at Pearl Harbor primarily to escape discrimination against African Americans in the South. He arrived in Hawai`i on a troop transport boat in 1943. Along with other civil service workers from the Mainland, Golden lived in CHA-3, civilian housing area three, the racially segregated housing near Hickam Field. He worked as a laborer on Ford Island until 1946.

Following World War II, Golden remained in the Islands and attended art school. He made displays for Bader's The Display House, drove a bus for the Honolulu Rapid Transit, and carried passenger luggage for Hampton Brazell's airport porter service.

In 1959, Golden and his partners formed Honolulu Airport Porter Services. Golden retired in 1974 and established the Hawaiian *Hale* Supper Club in Athens. When the club closed in 1976, Golden returned to Hawai`i. He is owner and general manager of another airport porter business, Versatile Services, Inc.

Ernest Golden married Evangeline Silva in 1951. The Goldenes, who reside in La`ie, are the parents of four children.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Fred M. Kaneshiro

Fred Kaneshiro was born on September 2, 1920 in Hayashi Camp, a sugar plantation village near Waikapu, Maui. His parents, Niyo and Kame Kaneshiro, were from Okinawa. The family relocated to Wailuku where they raised pigs and grew bananas and vegetables. Later, they moved to Pi`ihana Camp.

The second of eight children, Kaneshiro left Wailuku Elementary School in 1934 when his father became ill. From 1934 until 1940, Kaneshiro did contract field work for Wailuku Sugar Company. He then delivered goods for Ichiki Store. When he lost the store job, he became a waiter for the Maui Grand Hotel in Wailuku. In 1940, Kaneshiro left Maui and found a job as an assistant bartender at Honolulu Cafe, where he met his first wife, a waitress. The couple, who were later divorced, had three children.

In 1942 Kaneshiro was hired by Honolulu Rapid Transit as a trolley and bus driver when some of the non-Japanese drivers left for more lucrative defense jobs. Kaneshiro remembers dealing with drunken servicemen, suspicious navy gatekeepers, and blackout conditions on the difficult Fort Ruger-Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard run.

After the war, Kaneshiro went to barber school and was licensed in New York. Not finding the barber trade profitable, Kaneshiro obtained a job as a sheet metal worker at Republic Aviation Company. By this time, he had remarried. In 1960 Kaneshiro left New York for Los Angeles and did sheet metal work with North American Aviation Company. Subsequently, he learned to read and draw blueprints and worked as a draftsman.

With the slowdown of the aviation business, Kaneshiro returned in 1972 to Hawai`i, where he sold vacuum cleaners. That same year, he returned to bus driving. He retired from MTL (Mass Transit Line), Inc. in 1984.

Kaneshiro remains active in Okinawan community activities and helps his brother in the tour company business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Helen S. M. Lau

Helen Lau, of Chinese ancestry, was born in Pearl City on January 2, 1916. Her parents, Mook Yong Kam and Ah Soong Char Kam, were farmers.

Lau started school when she was eight after her family moved to Waiawa. There, her parents raised pigs and poultry and grew lotus, water chestnuts, and taro. The fourth child of ten, Lau washed the lotus before it was bundled and weighed for marketing, laundered the family's clothes, and helped care for her younger siblings. The summer she was thirteen, Lau began working in the cannery as a pineapple trimmer to earn money for school.

To attend Kalakaua Intermediate and McKinley High schools, Lau caught the train from Waiawa. Lau graduated in 1935 and went to work for the U.S. Marine Corps laundry as an office clerk.

She met her husband Ah Leong Lau at a dance and they were married in 1937. Her first child was born that year. She quit working in 1939 when her second child was born.

On the morning of December 7, 1941, Lau was in her `Aiea home when she heard an explosion. From the bedroom window, her husband saw a Japanese plane flying overhead. Lau, her husband and two sons rushed to `Aiea Heights, where they saw the burning of Pearl Harbor.

Lau's two younger boys were born during wartime. Her daughter was born after the war. In 1951 Lau went back to work at the U.S. Navy Exchange. She retired in 1976 with twenty-five years of service.

Active in the Lanakila Nutrition Program, Lau also spends her time gardening and leading group tours.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: John Meatoga

John Meatoga was born on May 3, 1926 in Kahuku. His parents, Muelu and Penina Meatoga, emigrated from Samoa in 1924 as missionaries for the Latter-Day Saints Church of Jesus Christ.

Except for a short time during the depression, Meatoga was raised in La`ie. He attended La`ie Elementary School and Kahuku Intermediate and High School.

Meatoga was fifteen when war broke out. In Hau`ula, he saw Japanese planes as they headed toward Bellows Field and Kane`ohe Naval Air Station. He also remembers the military setting up barbed wire along the beaches that same day.

Meatoga quit school on his sixteenth birthday to work at various defense sites. They included the La`ie Quarry, Marconi Wireless Station at Kahuku Airfield, Mokule`ia, Punahou School headquarters of the U.S. Engineer Department, Melim Service and Supply Company military car wash, and Kane`ohe Naval Air Station.

In March of 1945 he was drafted into the army and went to Texas for basic training. The war ended while Meatoga was on a ship in the Pacific. One of his postwar jobs was to pick up Japanese stragglers in the Philippines. Meatoga made the military his career, retiring in 1972.

In 1960, while stationed in Idaho, Meatoga earned his high school general equivalency diploma. He enrolled in Kapi`olani Community College and received his associate in science degree in hotel mid-management in 1977. He went back to work at Barber's Point in 1979 and retired from civil service after nine years.

He and his wife, Amelia Bargau Meatoga, were married in 1955. They have one son.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Ruth Yamaguchi

Ruth Yamaguchi was born January 17, 1927 on the Hind-Clarke Dairy Homestead in Wailupe. The family included her nisei father, Wataru Ishibashi, who delivered milk for the dairy; her nisei mother, Susoe Ishibashi; her issei paternal grandmother, Sei Ishibashi; and seven children.

In 1940 her father, through the Farm Security Administration, purchased nine acres of farmland in Pu`uloa and built a large three-bedroom home for his family. They moved there in August of 1941.

Yamaguchi's memories of December 7, 1941 are of bomb blasts, gunshots, black smoke, and airplanes. A couple of weeks later, her father was questioned by military officers who ordered the family off their land before sundown. With her sick infant brother, Yamaguchi and her family sought refuge at the home of friends. Her father was only allowed to retrieve what was stored outside their occupied home. Furniture and other belongings inside were never returned. In 1944 they were told that the evacuation was permanent.

The third oldest child, Yamaguchi attended Wai`alae, Lili`uokalani, `Ewa, and Kaimuki schools. To help her struggling family, she dropped out of the tenth grade to work for the Hawaiian Army Exchange as a salesclerk. She later held various clerical positions at Fort Ruger, Fort DeRussy, Fort Shafter, Hickam Air Force Base, and Kapalama Military Reservation. She married Harry Yamaguchi in 1949. In spite of taking time off to raise her son and daughter, she retired in 1987 with thirty-six years to her credit.

Ruth Yamaguchi is among the 136 former Pu`uloa residents whose applications for redress under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 were approved January 1994 by the U.S. Justice Department-Office of Redress Administration. Each evacuee received \$20,000 and a formal apology for being evicted strictly on the basis of race from a designated strategic area.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Agnes Eun Soon Rho Chun

Agnes Eun Soon Rho Chun was born in Honolulu on June 9, 1925. Her parents, Hee Chang Rho and Young Hee Chi Rho, were originally from Ong Jin in Hwanghae-do, Korea. Chun lived in the multi-ethnic neighborhood of Palama with her parents, two brothers and two sisters.

Her mother worked in the cannery and took in sewing to support the family because her father was in poor health. He passed away in 1935 when Chun was a third-grader at Ka`iulani School. Chun's oldest brother and sister were pulled out of school to work. When she was fourteen, Chun borrowed the social security card of an older girl in order to work summers as a trimmer and packer in the pineapple cannery. She went to Kalakaua Intermediate School, then to McKinley High School, but her education was interrupted by World War II.

Chun was sixteen and a high school junior on December 7, 1941. She first heard planes overhead, then saw a plane bearing the red circle of Japan. In the days that followed, Chun helped with wartime registration and fingerprinting. With school temporarily closed, Chun worked as a messenger, and later a timekeeper, at Ford Island in 1942. Following what would have been her senior year, she spent a half day in school and a half day working at Ford Island, which enabled her to graduate in 1944.

In her career in government service, Chun held various supervisory accounting positions, including that of comptroller in the Pacific third fleet. She worked in Korea as financial manager with the army before retiring in 1980 with thirty-eight years of service.

She was married in 1949 to Soon Ho Chun, a teacher. She has three children. Agnes Chun was widowed in 1980.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Mary Osterloh Aiton

Mary Osterloh Aiton was born in Joplin, Missouri in 1910. The youngest of three children, she spent her childhood in Joplin where her father owned a bookstore. She attended Columbia Grade School and graduated from Joplin High. She then attended the University of Missouri for two years, followed by a move to Boston to study drama, literature, and radio at Emerson College, where she graduated in 1934.

She worked as a director for Universal Producing Company, a production company that would utilize local amateur talent in various communities. After two years she moved to Washington D.C. She went to night school at American University and began working as an informationist for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In June 1941, she came to Hawai`i and worked as a typist and a secretary at Pearl Harbor in the port director's office. When the war started, she worked for the USO (United Service Organizations) as the assistant director of war workers. She brought shows—anything from hula to vaudeville—to the camps to entertain the civilian war workers. She met her husband, William Penn Aiton, who was the camp manager at Red Hill, and they were married in December 1943. During the last two years of the war she worked for the Office of War Information.

After the war, she worked for KGMB, the *Honolulu Advertiser*, and later for Earl Thacker Real Estate. She has two adopted daughters.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Paul Tognetti

Paul Tognetti was born in California in 1920. He is the second youngest of five children born to his Swiss immigrant parents and was raised on the family dairy farm in Salinas Valley.

He graduated from high school in 1939, then attended San Jose State University on a basketball scholarship. As part of the school's football team, he came to Hawai`i to play a police benefit game and a game against the University of Hawai`i, which was scheduled for December 13, 1941.

When the war started, Tognetti stayed in Hawai`i and joined the police force. In July 1944, he was drafted into the army and served for two years. After his release from the service, he married and worked for Hawaiian Pineapple Company.

In 1948 he returned to his hometown to work for Ralston Purina, but in 1950, he decided to come back to Hawai`i, where he continued to work in the feed and grain business. He is the father of twin daughters.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Joe Pacific

Joe Pacific was born in Rome, Italy on January 28, 1903. He immigrated to the United States in 1921, and began his own shoe repair business in 1928 in New York. When the depression came his business folded.

He relocated to Hawai`i in 1936 and, after three months, he opened another shoe repair business. When the war started, he was interned at Sand Island for three months, and his wife, who was German, was shipped to the Mainland.

He moved to California and lived there for two years. Then he returned to Hawai`i and began to build his business again. In 1959, he moved a shop to the newly built Ala Moana Center. At the height of his business, he owned shops at Holiday Mart, Kahala Mall, Kaimuki, Waikiki, Waimalu, Downtown and Kailua.

He lived in Hawai`i for the rest of his life and died on October 12, 1992.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Mary Samson Hendrickson

Mary Samson Hendrickson was born July 20, 1927 in Kealia, Kaua`i. She is the third of five children born to Filipino immigrants Marcelino and Eulalia Samson.

Hendrickson was a student at Kapa`a School when the war began. At age fifteen, she was selected to serve as a WARD (Women's Air Raid Defense) stationed in Kaua`i. The women plotted aircraft positioning as it was picked up on radar. A group of the youngest WARDS, including Hendrickson, was nicknamed the *Hale Brats*.

During her stint as a WARD, she continued her schooling through a tutor. She later graduated from Roosevelt High School when her family moved to Honolulu. She worked part-time for the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* and later taught in the public school system.

She was widowed in 1988, and is currently the art resource teacher at Ala Wai School.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Samuel Lindley

Samuel Lindley was born February 8, 1915, and grew up in Kokomo, Indiana. His mother, Bertha Mendenhall Lindley, was a birthright Quaker; his father, Edward Lindley, was a school principal.

The fourth of eight children, Samuel Lindley was the first of his siblings to attend public school. He attended the Quaker school Earlham College for three years and studied science. As a senior, he came to the University of Hawai`i to study philosophy in 1935. He graduated the following year and began teaching at `Iolani School. After a year he was asked to leave for dating a Chinese woman.

In 1938, he married Marion Wong in the first Quaker wedding in Hawai`i. He then taught at Moloka`i High School, but after a year he returned to the Mainland to study at Yale University.

When he returned to Hawai`i in 1940, he lived in Ann Satterthwaite's home, which became a Quaker meeting house. During the war he was a pacifist and advised conscientious objectors.

After the war he returned to the Mainland and continued his studies and taught at colleges on the East Coast.

In 1965, he retired and moved his family back to Hawai`i while he studied abroad for a year. When he joined them in Hawai`i he went to library school and became a librarian at Honolulu Community College. He was widowed in 1980 and retired as a librarian. He has five daughters and continues to study and take classes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Sadao Okamura

Sadao Okamura was born August 21, 1925 in Pepe`e keo, on the Big Island. His father, an immigrant from Japan, worked on the sugar plantation and his mother sewed clothes for the plantation workers.

He grew up in a family of nine children and attended Pepe`e keo Elementary School. When the war broke out, his schooling at Hilo High School was interrupted. He then chose to go to Hilo Vocational School in 1942.

In 1943, he moved to Honolulu and worked at Punahou School as a welder apprentice for the U.S. Engineer Department (USED). After the war ended, he was inducted into the army and was shipped to Christmas Island, where he worked as a journeyman.

After his discharge from the army, he worked in the private sector for four years, and from 1950–1973 he was a civil service worker at Hickam Air Force Base. From 1980 to 1990 he worked as a maintenance mechanic for Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel. During that time, he also earned two associate degrees from Honolulu Community College.

He is married and has one daughter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Nora Kalahewale Auna Kaaua

Nora Kalahewale Auna Kaaua was born August 15, 1916 in Kukuihaele, Hawai'i. The youngest of fifteen children, she lived in Waipi'o Valley where her family owned a taro farm. She attended school in Waipi'o Valley until the sixth grade. She then moved to Honolulu to live with her sister and continue school at Kalakaua Intermediate. She graduated from McKinley High School in 1934.

When she was about sixteen years old she worked part-time for Honolulu Rapid Transit. She then worked for Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. In 1943, she worked as one of the first female flight attendants (then called airline hostesses) for Hawaiian Airlines.

During the war, she performed with the USO as a hula dancer and worked as a clerk stenographer at the Army Ordnance Depot. As a member of the Royal Hawaiian Girls' Glee Club she danced in the first Kodak Hula Show.

When the war ended she worked as a secretary for the Honolulu Paper Company for a year followed by the Durante-Irvine Company for ten years, and then for the Tax Foundation of Hawai'i until she retired in 1979.

She married Samuel Parker Kaaua in 1949.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Henriette Arakaki

Henriette Arakaki was born on September 3, 1926 in Marseilles, France. The only child of divorced parents, she was raised by her paternal grandparents but maintained close contact with her father.

Her father, Dominique Casanovas, had a successful business in wholesale dairy products. When the German occupation of France ended and the Americans arrived, he was used as an English interpreter. He introduced his daughter to Alfred Arakaki, who was from Hawai`i serving in the American military. Though Dominique Casanovas was fluent in English, his daughter knew only French.

Though her family did not want her to leave France, she married Alfred Arakaki in November 1945, and arrived in New York aboard a ship transporting war brides. She initially settled with her husband's family on their pig farm in Kalihi, and eventually adjusted to life in Hawai`i.

She worked at Kuakini Hospital as a dietician's aide for fifteen years and in the private home of Richard Cooke for two years. In 1980 she began working at Washington Place, overseeing domestic and social activities.

She retired in 1990.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Harriet Kuwamoto

Harriet Kuwamoto, one of twelve children, was born September 18, 1909 in Kona, Hawai`i. She moved to Honolulu with her family about one or two years later. Her father operated a blacksmith shop on Beretania Street, and in 1920 the family moved to Kaimuki.

She attended St. Mary's Mission School, Territorial Normal and Training School, and graduated from McKinley High School in 1928.

She moved to San Francisco for three years to study nursing at St. Luke's Hospital and the Children's Hospital. She returned to Hawai`i in 1932 and continued her schooling at the University of Hawai`i.

Kuwamoto worked as a public health nurse on Maui for four years, then returned to Honolulu in 1937 to work at the Palama Settlement venereal disease (VD) clinic for about a year. She then moved back to the Mainland and attended the University of Pennsylvania, returning to Hawai`i in 1939.

When the war broke out, she was assigned to immunize all adult civilians for typhoid. Following the immunization program, she worked as a VD control nurse at Kapahulu Health Center and Palama Settlement. Though prostitution was not legalized during the war, it was highly regulated, and her work involved testing prostitutes for VD and following up on their sexual contacts (mostly military).

She continued working as a public health nurse until her retirement in 1969. Since then, she has remained active through volunteer work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Roland Dacoscos

Roland Dacoscos was born January 24, 1921 in Waipahu. The son of Filipino immigrants, he spent his early childhood in Iwilei, Kaka`ako, and Kalihi.

He attended Opportunity School, Pohukaina School, Lanakila School, Washington Intermediate School, and McKinley High School, where he quit after his sophomore year. During the sixth grade, he spent a year on Maui, where his father and three older brothers traveled to various plantation camps and taught music.

He began his professional music career playing in nightclubs and taxi dance halls after he quit high school. When the war started, he volunteered for the Hawai`i Territorial Guard and was trained as a medical aide. Then in 1943, he joined the 298th Regiment and played in the band. In 1944, his unit was stationed in Guadalcanal.

He was discharged from the army in 1945, and resumed his work as a musician playing in nightclubs and military bases. After marrying in 1947, he took courses through the GI Bill. He spent a short time as a piano tuner at Metronome Music Store, followed by a job as a electrician helper at Pearl Harbor. In 1956 he became a member of the Royal Hawaiian Band as a saxophone player. He retired in 1986.

He continued to be active in retirement, and volunteered at Lanakila Multi-Purpose Senior Center. He died in 1993.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Loraine Yamada

Loraine Ishikawa Yamada was born in 1927 in Honomu. The fifth of nine children, she moved with her family to O`ahu at the age of three. She grew up on her parents' poultry farm in Wai`alae and attended Wai`alae School, Kaimuk_ Intermediate School, Kaimuk_ High School and the Hawai`i Institute of Technology. She later received her high school diploma in Hilo.

During the war, she worked at a lunch stand at the Waikiki War Memorial Natatorium, and later as a waitress at Chicken Korner and *Kau-Kau* Korner. From 1946 to 1947 she worked as a waitress at Hickam Field Officers' Club dining room. She married Masao Yamada in 1947 and moved to Hilo, where she began working in the Yamada Furniture Store which is owned by her husband's family. One year later she moved back to Honolulu for three years and then returned to Hilo in 1951 where she lives today. She managed her daughter's band from 1978 to 1981, then worked part-time at the University of Hawai`i-Hilo bookstore until 1987.

Active in music most of her life, she sang with the Hawai`i Takarazuka Music Club before and after World War II. The war brought an end to her Japanese-style singing activities and she turned to English music and acted in theatrical productions throughout the war years.

She retired from the Kona Surf Resort Hotel and Country Club in 1991. She was widowed in 1992 and has six children.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Elizabeth Kimura

Elizabeth Kimura was born in Waimea on the Big Island, January 24, 1921. The second oldest of eleven children, she is the daughter of Eliza Purdy Lindsey and long-time Parker Ranch cowboy John Kawanānakoā Lindsey. She attended Waimea Public School and graduated from Kohala High School in 1940.

In June 1941 she married Hisao Kimura, who worked for Parker Ranch throughout his career. In 1944, she began working for Mutual Telephone Company as an operator and stayed with the phone company until 1957. During the war, the military monitored all phone calls and the operators were under strict instructions not to carry on any unnecessary conversations.

After leaving the phone company, she worked for two years at the Parker Ranch Store, followed by about seven years at the Parker Ranch Dispensary as a secretary, and five years at the Mauna Loa Observatory where she did general office work. In 1974 she began working for Kawamata Farms and does so to this day.

She has two daughters and three sons.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Hisao Kimura

Hisao Kimura was born in Waimea on the Big Island, February 29, 1912. His official birthdate, however, is recorded as January 15, 1913.

He is the fifth of eight children born to Masajiro and Hisamu Kimura. He attended Waimea Public School and graduated from Hilo High School in 1931.

He then began his long career with Parker Ranch, first as a dairy worker, which he worked at for five years, and later as a carpenter's helper and fence worker, a mechanic's helper, and truck driver. He worked as a water pump worker during the war years and supplemented his income by growing celery and marketing his produce through the newly formed farmer's co-op. He was part of an informal home guard formed by Parker Ranch, but spent only one night on lookout a few days after the war broke out.

In 1960 he became the head agronomist in charge of the Parker Ranch Pu`u`opelu Tree Nursery. He retired in 1978.

He married Elizabeth Lindsey—his second marriage—in June 1941. He has two daughters and three sons.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Ray Yuen

Ray Yuen was born in Pahala, Hawai'i in 1914. He lived in Hilo until the death of his mother in the early 1920s. He and his brother and two sisters then moved to Honoka'a and lived with his maternal grandparents. When his father remarried in 1925, Yuen returned to Hilo to live with his father and stepmother. He attended Honoka'a School, Kapi'olani School (in Hilo), Hilo Intermediate School and graduated from Hilo High School in 1935.

He then began his long career with the *Hilo Tribune-Herald* where he held a variety of jobs, including advertising salesman, sports editor, police reporter, court reporter, job-printing salesman, circulation salesman, and eventually editor in 1962.

During World War II, Yuen was working in circulation and recalls an increase in subscribers. He remembers the paper having to get clearance from the FBI before publication during the war years.

In 1974 he left the paper to work for Senator Hiram Fong as a legislative aide in Washington D.C. After returning to Hilo two years later, he worked for the Office of Manpower Resources as a planner for programs funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. He retired in 1982.

Since that time, he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Hawai'i County Economic Opportunity Council. He is married and has five children.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Samuel K. Kamaka

Samuel K. Kamaka, Jr. was born June 18, 1922 in Honolulu. The oldest of two boys, Kamaka grew up in Kaimuk_ and K_ne`ohe. He attended Liholiho Elementary School and in 1940 graduated from St. Louis College (now called St. Louis School, a primary and secondary school). He attended the University of Hawai`i-M_noa for one year.

He began working as a freight clerk for Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases (CPNAB) to save money for college when the war interrupted. He was frozen to his job with the CPNAB until he was drafted into the army in 1944 and was stationed in Guadalcanal and New Caledonia. When he returned, he attended Washington State University where he studied entomology. He received a fellowship towards a doctorate at Oregon State University, but returned to Hawai`i when his father passed away in 1953.

He has since carried on his father's legacy as a *`ukulele* maker and is the president and factory manager of Kamaka Hawai`i Inc. He runs the business—which Samuel Kamaka, Sr. began in 1916— with his brother Fred.

He lives with his wife, Geraldine Bartholemy, in Kane`ohe. They have seven children.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Kui Seu Hew

Kui Seu Hew, the second of eight children, was born March 17, 1907, in Wailuku, Maui. His father Sing Cha Hew, also known as Ah Sing, worked in various locations around Maui before settling in Pa`ia Camp where he worked as a cook for the Maui Agricultural Company. While in Pa`ia, Hew attended Pa`ia School. He then went to Kula in his sixth-grade year to live with his grandparents and attend Chinese-language school there. Later, he attended Maui High and Grammar School.

During the summers, Hew worked in the pineapple industry on Maui, picking fruits and making crates for Ha`iku Fruit & Packing Company. He also continued his education at the University of Hawai`i at Manoa, where he majored in general business and accounting.

After graduating in 1929, Hew left Honolulu for work on Moloka`i. After a year, he returned to Maui and worked at Maui Dry Goods & Grocery Company, Limited. At the same time, he also helped part-time at the T. Ah Fook general store.

Once the war started, the U.S. Engineer Department recruited Hew to work as an accountant. Later, he transferred to Naval Air Station, Pu`unene, and became a personnel manager for civilians in the ship service department.

After the war, Hew worked for a short time at the Maui County waterworks department, then opened his own small accounting business. In 1955, Ah Fook's Super Market moved into Kahului Shopping Center, and Hew worked there full time until his retirement in 1984. He continues to reside in Wailuku.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Catalino Pedro Agliam

Catalino Pedro Agliam, known by most as Pedro or Pete, was born in the Philippines on February 13, 1920. At the age of four, Agliam, along with his mother and uncle, came to Hawai`i to join his father who was working for the Wailuku Sugar Company on Maui.

Because his parents divorced while Agliam was still young, he traveled from place to place, living first with his father in Waihe`e, then with a Hawaiian-Filipino family in Wailuku. In 1934, he dropped out of school, went to live with his mother in Pa`ia, and worked for the Maui Agricultural Company.

In 1938, Agliam went to Honolulu and worked briefly as a dishwasher in a Waikiki hotel. He then returned to Lanai where he had spent summers picking pineapple. He became a fisherman for a few years, then worked until retirement at the Hawaiian Pineapple Company as a pineapple picker, stevedore, and truck driver.

During the war, Agliam remained on the plantation, joined the Lana`i Volunteers, and saw the effects of war on Lana`i's small community. Later, he saw the rise of unionism and became an active member and officer in the Lana`i unit of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Agliam retired in 1982, and continues to live on Lana`i with his family. He enjoys much of his time fishing around the island.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Richard H. Chun

The sixth of thirteen children, Richard Chun was born on September 15, 1926, in Honolulu, O`ahu. His father, Charles Dai Nam Chun, had operated several restaurants and managed a fruit and vegetable market at Schofield Barracks, but passed away in 1939 while Chun was still in school. This left his mother and older siblings to support and care for the family.

Chun grew up in Wahiawa and attended Wahiawa School and Leilehua School. He was working as a part-time golf caddy when Pearl Harbor was bombed. From the golf course, Richard first saw the planes attack Wheeler Field, and he later returned home to find his family's house also damaged by strafing.

During the war, Chun worked with his classmates in the pineapple fields. He later left high school in 1943, attended the Pearl Harbor Apprentice School, and worked in Shop 17, the sheet metal shop, where he was able to see some of the war-damaged ships coming in for repairs.

After the war, Chun served for a brief period in the army. He then attended the National Trade School in Kansas City, receiving a plumbing license. Once back in Hawai`i, he returned to Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Shop 17, where he eventually became a foreman. Chun also taught classes for sheet metal apprentices at Honolulu Community College from 1963 to 1974.

Chun remained at Shop 17 until his retirement in 1982. He currently lives with his family in Pearl City.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Rosaline Ventura

Rosaline Calasa Ventura, the eldest of three surviving children, was born on October 20, 1917, in Kula, Maui. Her father, Marcellino Nunes Calasa, worked various jobs and hauled produce from Kula to town, before finally deciding to open a car repair shop. This small garage eventually became the Calasa Service Station, which continues to operate in the same Kula location.

After graduating from Kealahou School in 1932, Ventura worked in her father's service station doing some bookkeeping, pumping gas, and checking tires. Then in 1936, she married Frederick Ventura and turned her attentions towards being a homemaker.

During the war, Frederick Ventura served with the Provisional Police on Maui, but later ventured to Honolulu where more lucrative civilian defense jobs became increasingly available. With her husband and children, Rosaline Ventura traveled to Honolulu, where they lived for the remainder of the war years. For her part in the war effort, she knitted mufflers and caps for overseas servicemen, made camouflage netting, and did laundry and mending for her husband's coworkers.

As soon as the war ended, Ventura and her family returned to Kula. There, she worked as a mail carrier, postal clerk, and home care attendant for the elderly. Ventura is a member of the Holy Ghost Catholic Church in Kula, and remains very active in the community.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Mitsuru Yamada

The oldest child of Japanese immigrants Mume and Masakichi Yamada, Mitsuru Yamada was born on June 5, 1907, in Volcano on the Big Island. He grew up in Hilo where he attended Waiakea Kai School and Japanese-language school.

After graduating, Yamada worked as a garage mechanic, but after only a month, he gave that up and became a fisherman working with his father. Soon after, he was hired as a cook on an *aku* boat, working his way up to first-class fisherman. By December 7, 1941, he had become skipper and part-owner of another *aku* boat.

Strict fishing regulations during the war period prevented Mitsuru and his crew from doing their work. Instead of fishing, Yamada found himself working for the army and classified as “unskilled labor,” making camouflage nets and loading and unloading lumber.

Yamada returned to *aku* fishing once the bans were lifted, and continued until his retirement in 1968. He lives in Hilo with his wife, Fumiyo Yamada.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Toso Haseyama

Toso Haseyama, the oldest of five children born to Goichi and Tsune Haseyama, was raised by his grandparents in Japan. He was born on February 11, 1905 in *Otake-shi, Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken*. His siblings were born and raised in Hawai'i following his parents' move to Maui when Haseyama was three years old.

His grandparents, aware of the harshness and danger of military life in Japan, encouraged him to join his parents and siblings in Hawai'i in 1921.

Upon his arrival in Hawai'i, Haseyama began working at Pioneer Mill Company where his father was a sugarcane contractor. Dissatisfied with his life and work on Maui, Haseyama moved to Honolulu in 1924. He then began learning his trade at Okazaki Tailor.

In 1931 he opened his own tailor shop in the McCully area, and in 1937, relocated his business to `A`ala *Rengo*.

When the war started, he was interrogated and subsequently interned at Honouliuli. Since his wife, Sachiko, died in childbirth in 1934, his sister took care of his three children and the business during his eight-month internment (July 1942–February 1943).

Upon his release, he resumed his business activities under wartime restrictions and OPA (Office of Price Administration) price ceilings. In 1960 Haseyama Tailor took over the Sato Clothier's site at `A`ala *Rengo*, and eight years later, relocated to the Ikuta Building in Pawa`a.

Haseyama retired in 1980 and lives with his wife, Kameyo Haseyama, in Honolulu.